Prof. Wertenbaker's Batt for Quick Solvers of Problems-That Algebraical Paradox Accounted For Curtosities of Chess-A Golf Ball Beat. Bridge problem No. 64 had in it a trap which was set for the special benefit of

hose who think they can solve anything right. In this case Prof. Wertenbaker t his bait away back out of sight, where one would think of looking for it, in last two or three tricks instead of acing it at the start of the play. The key to the situation is to discard the jack of diamonds on one of Z's trump

eads. Those who did not see this little point arrived at their solutions in various ways, all of which were unsound, the most amon method being to diseard from he requirements of Y and Z. Several remarked that the proble

his way: "No. 64 in my opinion is a corker. this way: "No. 64 in my opinion is a corker. I passed three times through the various tages of puzziedom that I invariably experience in handling these problems. First, I find it extremely difficult. Second. Why, it is absurdly easy after all! Third, It is impossible! There must be some mistake in the way it is set up in type!" He might have added 'that there was ret a fourth stage, in which the divining rod held true and the joint in A-B's defensive armor was found.

The correct solution is for Z to lead the six of clubs, which A wins with the ten, Y discarding the jack of diamonds or a small heart. If the diamond is not discarded on this trick it must be on the next trump lead. It is now clear that if A eturns a spade he makes the jack of pades good for a trick in Z's hand, after which the high trump, two tricks in hearts and one in diamonds are a certainty. But if A returns a heart Y must le

the trick go up to Z's king and Z picks up the trump in B's hand. Upon this trick if A discards a spade Y discards a heart and Z leads the four of diamonds, so as to force A to make another discard before Y does so. This is where the If A now diseards a heart Y will dis-

card a spade, compelling B to keep two hearts and to diseard a spade also. Z then leads a heart, so that Y can win the trick and lead through B's nine of A has the choice of letting Z hold this trick or of taking it and leading his losing But if A's discard on Z's diamond lead

is a spade Y must keep both his spades, so as to be able to put Z in again after 7 leads the small spade, getting A's queen out of the way and making the jack good for a trick

Should A discard a spade instead of a heart upon the trump lead. Y will dis-card a heart, and when Z comes along with the diamond the same situation arises, because A must either make it possible for Z to drop the queen of spades or Y will compel B to keep two hearts, upon which Y's lead through the nine of spades puts A in with the queen and a losing spede to lead to Z, as before. Correct solutions from: J. Warren Merrill, Thomas N. Guerney.

Mrs. Robert Vickery, M. B. B., Edmonds Putney. Zed, Edgar Josephson, B. A. H., Mrs. Charles Pollack. A. S. Kirkman. C. F. Johnson, F. G. T., A. I. Strasburger. Burton D. Blair, J. W. Wortz, H. C. Jewett, A. Z. Huntington, James Hunter, Con-stance Gardner, B. M. C., Robert Crothers, Algernon Bray, E. B. Willetts, Jr., C. M. W. Alexander Porzes, Victor du Pont, Jr., George B. Glover, W. P. W. W. W. Dudlev, O. H. Boston, E. A. Gunther, Igos, H. E. W. N. D. W. Thomas C. Balcom, H. H. T.

The design of the control of the con

2-2=48-48, or by factoring: 1 (2-2)=24 (2-2). Dividing by con

to divide both members of an integral equation by an expression which involves the unknown numbers."

N. D. W. says: "The fallacy lies in the assumed quotients left by dividing by (x-a). Any quantity divided by zero gives infinity as a quotient, and if x=a, x-a=0. Hence if (x-a) (x+a)=a(x-a) be divided by (x-a) the result will be 0=0, and not x+a=a.

coked easy at first and then it didn't. A member of the Union Club of Boston puts it his way: "No. 84 in my opinion is a corker. passed three times through the residual passed three trees three tree

The following sent correct explanations of the paradox: H. C. G., Jacques W. Redway, H. M. Terrill, Victor du Pont, Jr., Alexander Porges, Algernon Bray, Frank Place, O. H. Boston, O. K. Hand, George W. Weir, John Beattle, George M. Dery, J. W. Worts and N. D. W.

TRAT MAGICAL SQUARE.

be all guesswork.

The fact that the centre of the quaroccupied by the number 13 limits its cstruction to a certain extent, and
correct form should not be difficult
flud if the puzzle is approached in
nature of a jigsaw picture. How ab
amother week to try for it?

Chess problem No. 44 seems to have aroused some curiosity as to whether such a position ever arose in actual play. A member of the Brooklyn Chess Club writes: "I cannot imagine how this position was arrived at. White's last move must have been Kt-B6, as otherwise he had an easy mate. How came black to permit a position ir which white could have checked with the rook and won the rook at KR square? Having over-

pionship tournament, and was plaved between Sam Llovd, the famous problem composer, and Golmavo, in the Paris tournament in 1967. This is how Lloyd wound things up:

White.

R-Rs ch

Q-Rt4 ch

Rt-U7 ch

Kt-Kt8 dou ch

O-Bs ch

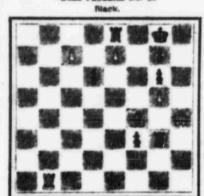
Kt-Q7 ch

R-R ch

RxQ mate is worthy of note that black

And white regains the piece, remaining with a pawn sheed and the better position. After the sixth move, QxRP, black must be careful not to play QxKt, or we get this:

7 R—R ch 8 Q—B5 ch 9 RxO 10 GxKt Correct solutions from



MORE GENERAL ACCORD ON THE

MATTER OF DISCARDS.

No Trumper Still in Dispute Single-ton Opening Against a Declared The play of the last winter has developed number of new conventions which ridge players seem to think will become

a number of new conventions which bridge players seem to think will become a stablished.

The most important matter that esements to have estraightened itself out least season in the question of the discard, a boint over which most players have at last cased to vrangle. Those who have insisted for years that they discarded from weakness have finally been compelled to safmit that they do not always do it. On the other hand, those who have both prevaoled and practises the discard from strength have found that there are cases in which it will lose tricks, so that they do not always do it. On the other hand, those who have both and the way to save their face. They have found a happy medium between the two systems, and what they want is a name for it, so that they do not always do into simply represented the discard from a happy medium between the two systems, and what they want is a name for it, so that they do not always do into simply represented the second that they do not always do not always do not always do it. On the other hand, those who have both hat to pull down the old flag?

The served at the bottom of the weak discard from the capture of the player of the hat to pull down the old flag?

The served at the bottom of the weak discard from the defensive. If goes hard for one who has considered the served and the bottom of the weak discard from the capture of the player of the hat to pull down the old flag?

The served at the bottom of the weak discard from the defensive. It goes hard for one who has been shouling the weak discard from years to acknowledge that he no longer plays it except when it suits his hand and that it is therefore unreliable. This is an admission that he is riviven to by those who observe that he keep the probably so game unless he can be topped on a third round of his unniversal to the probable of the professed trong discarder to find that there are many hyman which had information that is already possessed by was always the directive part of the player, the content of the professed

watchful partner but which would lose a trick if that partner were to set the lead. But the discard from strength still has one great advantage, which it will probaby never lose, and that is that it is the best for the player who is a little below average because it does not require the exercise of any judgment to interpret it.

The expert can find his way through any ordinary hand without any conventione, but the weaker player is all at sea without them.

The fundamental idea of the new system of discarding is that you must protect yourself against the dealer, but that when the dealer is not dangerous or when your partner is in the lead in a not trumper you should always discard from weakness. When it is clear that your partner was there is a fair chance of making all your good card. It is folly to throw and of them away. But when the dealer is in the lead and the chance of your bringing against a dealered by both ace and king.

But with four or more trumps the eldest hand will usually find it pays tem of discarding is that you must protect yourself against the dealer, but that when the dealer is not dangerous or when your partner is in the lead in a not trumper you should always discard from weakness. When it is clear that your partner was the singleton against a dealer and the chance of your prince.

Many good players lay if down the singleton against a trump dealerstion unless you are also to should never lead on the chance of your brinch in the lead and the chance of your brinch hand and the chance of your prince and there is a fair chance of making all your good card. It is folly to throw and of them away, but when the dealer is in the lead and the chance of your brinch in the lead and the chance of your brinch and there is a fair chance of making all your good card. It is folly to throw and of them away, but when the dealer is in the lead and the chance of your brinch in the lead and the chance of your brinch in the lead and the chance of your brinch in the lead and the chance of your brinch in the lead

nine six trey when any other play would discard the trey, the six being an agreed signal to your partner, is neither better nor worse than pulling a card half way out of the hand and then putting it back again before playing it as a sign that you do not wish that suit led. Why not touch the third button on your waisteout and have done with it?

Another convention which has been in the balance for some time is the proper lead to a doubled no trumper. The heart convention has long been the favorite in this country, although it is by no means universal, and it seems to be gaining friends in England: but there are many who do not believe in this heart convention and who prefer to be free to double upon any great suit without Exwing to expect an immediate without Exwing to expect an immediate lead of a heart. Affong the "weak and has now af the suit. Third hand play has now af the suit. Third hand play

cause he rays he has only one card high than the 2 and none between the 3 and Therefore the dealer holds the 4 an either the 10 or the 3 with it, showing the still has the suit stopped if it is leagain. His false card on the first tric was to make it appear that he held the was to make it appear or the 10 unguarded.

GERMAN STATE INSURANCE. A Comprehensive Scheme for Codifying

Berrin. April 4.—The project for re-forming and unifying the various systems of State insurance in Germany has been approved by the Council of the Federated States and sent to the Reichstag. It is a very comprehensive scheme, contain-ing over 1.700 articles, an example of the thoroughness with which Germany car-ries out her social legislation.

All the existing laws regulating sick. accident, old age, widows' and other in-

surance and pension systems are codi fied and arranged in a homoger system. Among the projected reforms is the replacing of the various officials who at present administer the different

against disability. Emplyers and employed will be equally the management.

The proposal to reduce the age

pendons from 65 to 60 is rejected financial and technical grounds.

TARDS STACKED. **BUT SKILL WON** 

Two Poker Games Showing That Crooked Players Are Sometimes Beaten by Honest Men.

"It seems to me," said the gray haired young looking man in the club smoking room, from what I have seen in the last five or ten years that the most of the old fashioned tricks in draw poker have been abandoned, even among professional

abandoned, even among professional gamblers.

"I don't mean by that to say that the crooked players have given up cheating and now play an honest game. Farfrom it. What I do mean is that in communities in which players generally are well educated in the game it is no longer safe to employ them.

"Time was when mechanical devices were much used. Mirrors were arranged cunningly so that the tricky player could steal glances at his opponents' cards. Mechanical holdouts were fastened to the table or to the player's sleeves or to some other part of his clothing. It is possible that there are players who still use such things, but I haven't even heard of their being used of late years among the more skilled members of the profession.

"Then there is another class of tricks that I don't hear of so often as I used. I mean dealing from the bottom or dealing seconds or reversing the cut in pick-

that I don't hear of so often as I used. I mean dealing from the bottom or deal-ing seconds or reversing the cut in pick-ing up the deck. This last feat always seemed to me one of the eleverant bits of sleight of hand that I know of. I never actually saw it done but once, but I have

the replacing of the various officials ho at present administer the different statems of insurance by new insurance epartments, the maintenance of which rould cost \$1,687,500 annually, representing a considerable saving over the present administration.

The reform extends the existing sick insurance to agricultural laborers foresters, casual laborers and others, also to actors and musicians whose salaries are under \$500 a year. The premiums are under \$500 a year. The premiums with professionals. One is playing with a second thought.

The deck that is cut than to attempt to reverse the deck that is cut than to attempt to reverse the deck that is cut than to attempt to reverse the deck that is cut than to attempt to reverse the deck that is cut than to attempt to reverse the deck that is cut than to attempt to reverse the deck that is cut than to attempt to reverse the deck that is cut than to attempt to reverse the deck that is cut than to attempt to reverse the deck that is cut than to attempt to reverse the two packets in picking up the deck. There is probably less risk of detection.

"Two kinds of windling, however, are still in use, and probably will be as long as gudgeons can be found to play packet. This was that even if the processionals. One is playing with marked cards and the other is stacking the two packets in picking up the deck.

"This was that even if the procession is to think the deck."

This was that even if the procession is the deck. "It would seem, however

inter is the more dangerous. It does not take an experienced player long to learn how to discover whether a deck is marked or not, for a mark that can be seen by one man can be found by another if he knows how to look for it. "The stacking of cards is see

detection by the average man or even by a trained observer. The best sleight of hand performers will do this trick in a way to surprise even old poker players, and they will do it marvellously well.

"I have taken a new deck out of my
own buffet in my own house, broken the seal myself and handed the cards to a man who was never in the room before and who could by no possibility have had any knowledge of that particular deck. He threw them on the table without, so far as I could see, even glancing at the faces, then scrambled them around apparently at random, face down, then them up with a motion so rapid that I could scarcely follow his fingers with my eye, riffled and cut them and dealt out five poker hands, all in as little time as it takes to tell about it. Then he told the four of us who were looking on just us that his own hand would beat us all. it that such a thing could be done. I tion companies for know I almost doubted my own senses them for carriage,

the late of the la

"Therefore when MeIntyre as now many cards I wanted I called and threw away my pair. He rained gambler all right and he upon the others laid down and he a